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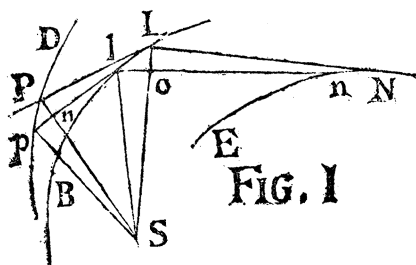
III. *Tractatus de Curvarum Constructione & Mensura; ubi plurimæ series Curvarum Infinitæ vel rectis mensurantur vel ad simpliciores Curvas reducuntur. Autore Colin Maclaurin, in Collegio novo Abredonensi Matheseos Professore.*

EXimia Matheseos Theoriæ, ob infinitam Propositionum Universalitatem, æternam ac necessariam Veritatem, Evidentiam omni dubitatione majorem, Idearum claritatem luculentissimam, Demonstrationum elegantiam, Theorematum nexus & mutuas dependentias, pulcherrimis certè ac summis humani intellectus repertis sunt annumerandæ; inter eas vero eminent summorum hujus sæculi Philosophorum de Curvarum Longitudinibus & arcis mensurandis ardua Theoremata. Ad hos diffusos cognitionis campos diu altè latentes tandem cruendos infinitæ scientiæ porciunculam mutuari, vix sibi temperare posset quin pronuntiaret, qui Arithmeticæ Infinitorum vires in immenso elegantissimarum Veritarum abyssu cruendo, & humani intellectus Horizontem infinite ferè extendendo, paucis præteritis annorum decadibus, amplè satis comprobatis, animo perpenderit; Hujus vero methodi (sicut nunc aucta & exulta est) ope, incidi in rationem mensurandi infinitas Curvarum series, quam paucissimis explicabo.

Cum in omni linea curva sit aliqua curvaturæ regularitas licet fortè implicata, secundum quam figura determinatur; ideo Geometræ varias Curvarum caractères ex Aequatione Ordinarum relationem ad abscissas axis aliqujus exprimente definirunt. Cum verò idem fieri possit ex consideratione Curvarum respectu unius dati centri,

imò simplicissima Naturæ uniformitas in ejus indagine id fieri sæpe postulet, ideo hanc Curvas considerandi Methodum impræsentiarum usurpabimus, & imprimis ostendemus qua facillima ratione (secundum hanc Methodum Curvas determinandi) ex simplicibus complexiores construi possint.

§ I. Sint L & l puncta quamproxima in Curva B/L ; sit $l o$ arcus centro S descriptus perpendicularis in SL ; & erit $L l$ ut momentum Curvæ & $L o$ momentum Radii SL : Ac si detur ratio $L l$ ad $L o$, vel ad $l o$ in distantia SL , dabitur æquatio Curvæ ad centrum S . Sint $L P$, $l p$ Tangentes Curvæ in punctis L & l , in quas ex S demittantur normales $S P$, $S p$ iis occurrentes in punctis P & p ; similiter in omnes Curvæ Tangentes demittantur perpendiculares ex dato puncto S & constructur Curva transiens per omnes Tangentium & perpendicularorum intersectiones. Hujus triangulum elementare $P n p$ simile erit triangulo $L o l$, quæ proinde dabitur ex data Curva $B l L$. Quippe ob æquales $S n p$, $P n L$, & rectos $S p n$, $S P L$ æquiangulara erunt triangula $S p n$, $P n L$, &



proinde $P n : p n :: L n : S n :: L o : l o$, adeoque ob angulos $P n p$, $S n L$, $L o l$ æquales, erunt triangula $P n p$, $S n L$, $L o l$ similia. Cum igitur eadem sit ratio $L l$ ad $l o$ quæ $P p$ ad $p n$. & $S L$ ad $S P$, manifestum est, da-

tâ ratione $L l$ ad $l o$, & rectâ $S L$, dari rationem $P p$ ad $p n$ & rectam $S P$, adeoque Curvam $D p$. Eadem ratione ex $D P$ construi potest Tertia, & ex ea dein Quarta, & progrediendo præbit series Curvarum infinita, quæ omnes ex uno dato innotescunt. Quod si erigantur $L N$ &

&

& ln perpendiculares in radios SL , Sl , sibi mutuo occurrentes in n ; & per omnia similiter definita perpendiculariarum concursuum puncta describatur Curva EN : ea ipsa erit Curva ex qua deduci potest BL , eadem ratione qua construximus DP ex BL . Ex EN similiter construi potest alia Curva, atque ex hac quoque parte Series infinita Curvarum construi poterit.

§ II. Curvarum verò hac ratione consideratarum simplicissimæ sunt quarum Ll est ad Lo in ratione potestatis alicujus Radii, ita ut, si a sit data quantitas, r denotet Radium Curvæ, n numerum quemcunque, sit Ll ad Lo ut a^n ad r^n æquatio earum generalis. Omnes verò hæ Apsidem habent cum $r=a$, quoniam in eo casu $Ll=Lo$. Ut investigem æquationem Curvæ DP , cum in BL est ut Ll ad Lo ita a^n ad r^n , ita r ad $SP=\frac{r^{n+1}}{a^n}$, ita $\frac{a^n}{r^{n+1}} \times SP^{\frac{1}{n+1}}$ ad SP , ita $\frac{a^n}{r^{n+1}}$ ad SP^{n+1} , ita Pp ad p^n . Proinde si s representet momentum Curvæ, y arcum circulem radio descriptum à centro S , & r radium correspondentem, quæcunque sit Curva cujus Æquatio investigatur, erit Æquatio Curvæ BL , $s : y :: a^n : r^n$; Æquatio verò Curvæ DP , $s : y :: \frac{a^n}{r^{n+1}} : \frac{r^n}{r^{n+1}}$. Angulus autem PSp erit ad Angulum LSl ut $\frac{p^n}{SP}$ ad $\frac{Lo}{SL}$, sive ut $\frac{P^n}{SP}$ ad $\frac{Lo}{SL}$, vel (si SP dicatur x & SL , r) ut $\frac{x}{x}$ ad $\frac{r}{r}$, hoc est, (ob $x=\frac{r^{n+1}}{a^n}$) ut $\frac{n+1}{r} \dot{r}$ ad \dot{r} , sive ut $n+1$ ad r . Hinc (vid. Fig. II.) BSP est ad BSL ut $n+1$ ad 1 ; unde facilius absque Tangentium ope duci potest Curva BP . Si sumatur angulus BSP ad BSL in ratione $n+1$ ad 1 , & in SP demittatur perpendicularis ex L , erit occurfus perpendiculi cum SP , in Curva BP prius Tangentium ope descripta.

§ III. Oſten-

§ III. Ostendimus quo pacto ex una series Curvarum infinita deducitur; quo vero pacto singularum longitudines ex illius & unius alterius longitudinibus datis innotescant pergo demonstrare. Cum angulus $SPp = SLI$,

maçon de M. Roberval, quamque *M. De la Hire* considerat ut *Conchoidem* Basis Circularis, in *Actis Academiæ Parisiensis* Anni 1708. Perpendiculares omnes LN , *lⁿ* concurrunt in puncto B , adeoque $BN = \infty$: unde $BP = \frac{BN + NL}{1 - m} = 2BL$: Hinc Curva tota $BPS = 2BS$, ac lon-

ginitudo *Epicycloidis* semper dupla est chordæ arcus in circulo correspondentis. 2^{do}. Ex *Epicycloide* describatur Curva BPS , eadem ratione qua *Epicycloidem* ex Circulo descripsimus: In hoc casu $n = \frac{1}{2}$, & $m = \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}+1}$

$= \frac{1}{3}$, ac proinde æquatio Curvæ BPS erit $\dot{s} : \dot{y} :: a^{\frac{1}{3}} : r^{\frac{1}{3}}$. Longitudo Curvæ erit $\frac{BL + LP}{1 - m} = \frac{2}{1}BL + LP = \frac{2}{1}BL + LG$,

& proinde $B\Pi$ est sesquiplus summæ Arcus circularis ejusque Sinus recti. Quod si sumatur $CD = BD$, & radio SD centro S describatur Circulus occurrens rectæ SP in H , & sit HK perpendicularis in BS ; quoniam $DH = \frac{2}{3}BL$, erit $B\Pi = DH + HK$. Hinc arcus $B\Pi$ neque sunt rectis neque arcibus circularibus commensurabiles, differentia tamen arcuum $B\Pi$ & DH est recta HK . In puncto S evanescit LG , adeoque $BPS = \frac{2}{3}BLS$, unde tota Curva est sescupla semicirculi. Nulla vero pars hujus Curvæ assignabilis commensurari potest toti, nec integra Curva in data quavis ratione secabilis est, ita ut portiones rationem assignabilem habeant ad se mutuo aut ad totam. Si hæc curva in data aliqua ratione Geometricè secari posset, constaret: Quadratura Circuli, nam si *e gr.* esset $B\Pi$ ad BPS ut 1 ad m , & BL ad BLS ut 1 ad n , esset $B\Pi = \frac{BPS}{m} = \frac{2BLS}{2m} = \frac{2nBL}{2m} = \frac{1}{2}BL + LG$,

unde esset $BL = \frac{mLG}{n-m}$ & $BLS = \frac{n}{n-m}LG$. 3^{ta} Ex BPS construatur explicata methodo Curva BR , & quoniam

$$n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$n = \frac{1}{3}$ erit $m = \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}$, atque æquatio Curvæ BR erit

$\dot{s} : \dot{y} :: a^{\frac{1}{4}} : r^{\frac{1}{4}}$. Hinc longitudo Curvæ fiet $\frac{4}{3} 2\overline{BL} + \overline{PII}$, totalis verò Longitudo Curvæ BR $S = \frac{8}{3}$ diametri SB. Si harum Curvarum Constructiones continuentur, prodibit hujusmodi series Æquationum quæ facile produci-
tur ad libitum.

Æquatio Circuli	1. $\dot{s} : \dot{y} :: a : r$
Epicycloidis	2. $\dot{s} : \dot{y} :: a^{\frac{1}{2}} : r^{\frac{1}{2}}$
Secundi	3. $\dot{s} : \dot{y} :: a^{\frac{1}{3}} : r^{\frac{1}{3}}$
Tertii	4. $\dot{s} : \dot{y} :: a^{\frac{1}{4}} : r^{\frac{1}{4}}$
Cujusvis	n . $\dot{s} : \dot{y} :: a^{\frac{1}{n}} : r^{\frac{1}{n}}$, &c.

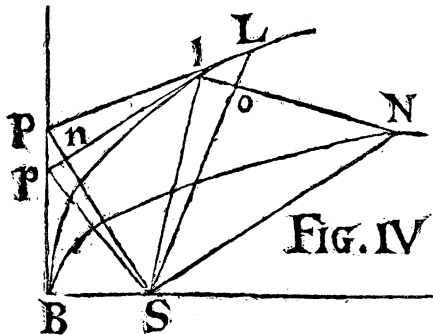
Observare licet in genere, omnes quarum Indicium deno-
minatores sunt Numeri pares, perfectæ rectificationis esse
capaces; cumque quævis sit ad penultimam ut 1 ad $1-m$,
perpendenti manifestum erit Curvæ cujusvis longitudi-
nem fore $= \frac{1}{1-m} \times \frac{1-2m}{1-3m} \times \frac{1-4m}{1-5m} \times \frac{1-6m}{1-7m}$, &c. \times SB

continuando seriem donec ad nihilum reducatur Fractio.
Quod si Indicis denominator sit Numerus impar, Curvæ
erunt perfectæ rectificationis incapaces, & earum arcus
quicunque erunt sibi mutuo, ipsis totis rectis quibusvis
& arcubus Circularibus incommensurabiles: exprimi verò
possunt omnes arcubus circularibus & rectis: At Cur-
væ cujusvis totalis Longitudo erit ad Semicirculum ut

$\frac{1}{1-m} \times \frac{1-2m}{1-3m} \times \frac{1-4m}{1-5m}$, &c. ad unitatem. Denique si Areo-
la à Corpore in harum quavis revolvente sumatur con-
stans, hoc est si $r \dot{y} = 1$, subtensa anguli contractus, cui
semper (ob datum datâ areâ tempus) proportionalis est
Vis Centripeta tendens ad S, erit reciproce ut potestas di-
stantiæ cujus Index est $2m+3$; atque hoc est non con-

temnendum harum Curvarum privilegium, quod in iis omnibus Vis centripeta tendens ad S sit ut aliqua reciproca distantiae dignitas, quæ simplicissima est, & utilissima in Naturæ indagine, Virium Centripetarum lex.

§ V. Curvarum quarum $s : y :: a^n : r^n$ proxime consideranda venit (quæ Curva quidem improprie dicitur) ipsa Linea recta, existente S extra rectam. In hac lineâ, ob similia triangula P p n, P B S erit (si $BS = a$ & $SP = r$) $s : y :: r : a$. Ex linea recta methodo directâ



nihil nisi punctum B construi potest, Methodo vero inversâ. perpendicularium nimirum P L, $p l$ concursu, construi potest Curva, cujus Index (si m sit Index Curvæ B P) æqualis erit $\frac{m}{1-m}$; nam si Index Curvæ B L sit n ,

erit $m = \frac{n}{n+1}$, ac proinde $n = \frac{m}{1-m}$. Unde in hoc casu,

cum $m = -1$ erit $n = \frac{-1}{2}$, & æquatio Curvæ B L erit

$s : y :: r^{\frac{1}{2}} : a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, quæ æquatio est Parabolæ ad Focum. Ex hac construe aliam, constituendo angulum L S N = L S B & erigendo L N normalem in S L occurrentem ipsi S N in N. Quoniam vero $m = \frac{-1}{2}$ erit $n = \frac{-1}{3}$, & æquatio Cur-

væ $s : y :: r^{\frac{1}{3}} : a^{\frac{1}{3}}$ & B P = $\frac{BN - LN}{1 - m} = \frac{1}{2} BN - LN$, ergo

B N =

$BN = 2BP + LN$; proinde hæc Curva est rectificabilis. Si Series continuetur, prodibunt ut prius æquationes in hoc ordine.

Æquatio Rectæ	$\dot{s} : \dot{y} :: r : a$
Parabolæ	$\dot{s} : \dot{y} :: r^{\frac{1}{2}} : a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
Secundæ	$\dot{s} : \dot{y} :: r^{\frac{1}{3}} : a^{\frac{1}{3}}$
Tertiæ	$\dot{s} : \dot{y} :: r^{\frac{1}{4}} : a^{\frac{1}{4}}$
Cujusvis	$\dot{s} : \dot{y} :: r^{\frac{1}{n}} : a^{\frac{1}{n}}$

In hac Serie primæ sunt Recta & Parabola, unde paret dimidiam hujus similiter ac prioris Seriei esse rectis mensurabilem: alia vero dimidia pars in rectis & arcubus Parabolicis exhiberi potest. In his omnibus Vis centripeta ad S est reciproce ut potestas distantiae cujus Index $3 - 2m$, ac proinde semper inter duplicatam & triplicatam rationem distantiae reciproce.

§ VI. Æquatio-Hyperbolæ æquilateræ ad centrum est $\dot{s} : \dot{y} :: r^2 : a^2$, ex qua deducitur methodo directâ Series hujusmodi,

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad \dot{s} : \dot{y} &:: r^2 : a^2 \\
 2. \quad \dot{s} : \dot{y} &:: a^2 : r^2 \\
 3. \quad \dot{s} : \dot{y} &:: a^{\frac{2}{3}} : r^{\frac{2}{3}} \\
 4. \quad \dot{s} : \dot{y} &:: a^{\frac{2}{5}} : r^{\frac{2}{5}} \\
 5. \quad \dot{s} : \dot{y} &:: a^{\frac{2}{2n-1}} : r^{\frac{2}{2n-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex his Curvæ, quarum Indicium denominatores sunt in progressionem $-1, 3, 7, 11, \&c.$ exhiberi possunt in rectis & arcubus Hyperbolicis; reliquæ verò in rectis & arcubus Curvæ cujus æquatio ad axem SB (si x sit abscissa, y verò Ordinata) est $\overline{xx+yy}^2 = a^2x^2 - a^2y^2$, quæque construitur (*vid. Fig. III.*) bisecando angulum BSL & sumendo

sumendo SN mediam proportionalem inter SB & SL.

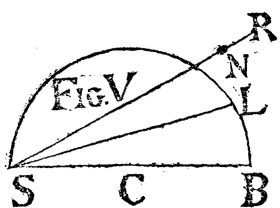
Curvæ quæ ex Hyperbola methodo inversa construi possunt progrediuntur in hac Serie,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hyperbolæ 1. } s : y :: r^2 : a^2 \\ 2. \quad s : y :: r^3 : a^3 \\ 3. \quad s : y :: r^{\frac{2}{3}} : a^{\frac{2}{3}}, \text{ \&c.} \end{aligned}$$

Ubi Curvæ quarum Indicum denominatores sunt in progressionem 1, 5, 9, 13, &c. exprimi possunt in rectis & arcubus Hyperbolicis; reliquæ verò in rectis & arcubus Curvæ modo explicatæ.

Si aliæ Curvæ desiderentur quæ alias exhiberent Series, id facillime fieri potest ope vel Circuli vel Rectæ:

quippe ex earum aliqua omnes, in quibus $s : y :: a^n : r^n$,



construi possunt, sumendo, si ope Circuli Problema sit solvendum, BSR ad BSL ut 1 ad n,

& SN in ipsa SR = $a^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \times SL^{\frac{1}{n}}$;

quippe Curvæ per omnia pun-

cta N ductæ æquatio erit $s : y :: a^n : r^n$. Similiter ope

Rectæ construi possunt quarum æquatio est $s : y :: r^n : a^n$.

Duas exhibuimus Series infinitas Curvarum rectis commensurabilium; aliam arcubus circularibus, aliam Parabolicis, aliam Hyperbolicis una cum rectis mensurabiles demonstravimus: eæ vero ad rectarum mensuram arte sola infinita reduci posse videntur, sicut æquatione sola infinita in rectis exprimuntur.

Hæc Cl. Author brevitati studens paucis tradit, illum autem plenius rem pro dignitate ejus illustraturum speramus.